

Old World News Flashed by Cable to the Times-Dispatch

THEFT OF PICTURE MAY LEAD TO GOOSE

General Revolution Likely in Management of the Louvre.

ART LOVERS ARE AROUSED

For Years They Have Prayed for Better Protection of Treasures.

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Paris, September 16.—The theft of Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece from the Louvre is apt to lead to a general revolution in the management of the famous museum, which art lovers all over the world have been praying for for years. The people of France are probably more fond of their national treasures of art than any people in the world, but at the same time the invaluable treasures contained in the old royal castle on the bank of the Seine are exposed to all dangers imaginable.

A couple of years ago it was pointed out in the Chamber of Deputies that no fewer than forty-five different systems of heating apparatus were used at the Louvre, and that the wonder was that it had not been destroyed by fire. It was to lessen the danger in that respect that M. Homolle, the director, and other high officials, received government orders to quit their quarters at the national palace, and to live in private residences. Meanwhile, the heating of the Louvre was to be reorganized, and, indeed the works are still going on.

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JAMES HAZEN HYDE.

London, September 16.—The appearance of James Hazen Hyde, after a lapse of nearly a decade, and in a make-up that approaches the acme of a colored minstrel, has caused a remarkable stir among those who remember when he took his American-made millions and forsook the home of his fathers for the exotic pleasures of the French capital. Mr. Hyde's English costume is startling and original. He affects a large, brown fedora hat, coat reaching nearly to his knees. The whole is set off with a collar of great height.

Mr. Hyde leaves to-morrow for an automobile tour of the cathedral towns of England, and before departing took occasion to deny the rumor that he was to return to America, where he created such a sensation by reason of his eccentricities in dress and manner.

He was deposited in the Bank of France. M. Rochefort will undertake to hand the money to the man, and to secure his immunity by helping him, if necessary, to avoid falling into the clutches of the police.

He hopes that the thief will trust his word of honor to that effect.

One hears so much of the progress of antimilitarism that it is quite refreshing to mark the singular unanimity of the consensu-general in invoking the patriotic sentiments of the French people. Of course, every one hoped that peace would not be broken with Germany; still there was the chance that the situation might lead to war. In the thick of the crisis, the "country councils" of France, representing ninety departments, held their annual meeting to approve of that fact and to declare that the nation as one man was prepared for any sacrifice to "repulse the invader," or to defend the "honor" of France.

As far as I can see, there was not a discordant note. The government of the republic has thus the satisfaction behind it that the whole country is behind to approve of that fact and to declare that the nation as one man was prepared for any sacrifice to "repulse the invader," or to defend the "honor" of France.

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MANUEL ABUSES RIGHT OF ASYLUM

Taking Advantage of England's Friendship to Plot Revolution.

HE MAY CITE PRECEDENTS

Course He Is Pursuing Approved Years Ago by Queen Victoria.

BY PHILIP EVERETT.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, September 16.—The publication of a recent letter to the publisher by the King Manuel to a German banker, the authenticity of which he has never officially denied, followed by the seizure in various English ports of steamships armed and equipped for war, leaves little doubt that the young King and the man who has been attached to him are planning to overthrow the republic of Portugal, and the question is being widely discussed here, whether, in doing so Manuel is not abusing the friendly right of asylum. While the young exile is personally unpopular here, most people are of the opinion that he and the Duke of Orleans are using their domicile in London to hatch warlike schemes for recovering the lost throne of a kingdom which they are proving themselves ungrateful to their hosts, the English people. Fortunately, however, Manuel holds of his exile, and is unable to reply, that what he is doing is years ago been approved by no less authority than the late Queen Victoria, who did not try to stop Napoleon III. from doing the very identical thing.

After the fall of Napoleon III. and his escape to England, the French became very irritated at the alleged plotting which went on upon English soil. Queen Victoria denied giving any encouragement or harbourage to French plots, but frankly admitted that it was only natural that dethroned monarchs should plot to get back their own wherever they were.

The admiralty is said to be greatly worried at the individual fact that Socialism is gaining ground among the stokers and sailors of the navy to such an extent that a strike among these is by no means impossible, though not probable, in a near future.

Hardly a day passes when revolutionary literature of the very worst kind is not found on some vessel or other, and more than one serious attempt has been made to form a naval trade union among the stokers with the view of forcing the hands of the admiralty in case of a dispute.

England may soon become enrolled among the tobacco growing countries of the world for experiments carried on this summer season have proved that English soil and climate, at least in some districts, are exceedingly favorable to tobacco growing.

The pioneer tobacco grower of England is a retired army officer, Major Whitmore, who some time ago secured a license from the government and planted small quantities of both Smyrna and Virginia tobacco seeds at Mathew, Norfolk.

The result was a thousand Turkish plants and over three times as many of the American variety, all of the finest quality. These were then transplanted to the waste land of the Methew estate between June 12 and July 14, and in spite of the long drought they gave splendid testimony of the possibilities of England as a tobacco-producing country.

Some of the seedlings, which were only two inches high when put in the ground by Major Whitmore, now show luxuriant leaves, in one case twenty-four inches long by fourteen inches wide. This was a plant of the Virginia variety. It is estimated that these plants, average, under proper attention, fully 1,000 pounds of good leaf tobacco to the acre as they are very hardy and thrive even among the roots of wild trees.

The Turkish specimens have also grown luxuriously, some of them measuring as much as seven feet eight inches in height, and being crowned with beautiful lilac-tinted flowers. While the barren soil of Norfolk seems to be admirably adapted to the growth of tobacco, the experimenters are not yet certain whether the plants would always flourish as they have this year, although the season has not been generally favorable, and the lateness of the planting was another disadvantage.

The commercial value of the experiment, therefore, still remains to be determined, but active measures in behalf of the new industry have already been started by the government.

A tobacco specialist is to be sent to America shortly by the development commissioners on a tour of inquiry to this end. He will travel by motor car through the tobacco lands of the United States, visiting all the principal plantations between Florida and Canada. He will then return over the same route to observe the harvesting, drying, and rebanding processes. On his return a government farm may be established in one of the Northern counties to test the possibilities of tobacco growing as a commercial British industry.

I have just had a long talk with Miss Kate Stevens, principal of one of London's best-known schools for girls, who has returned from America, where she handed a message to President Taft at Washington and attended the National Education Convention at San Francisco as delegate of the British National Union of Teachers.

Miss Stevens is very enthusiastic over the "American people," she said, are keenly alive to the advantages of education, and are determined that their children shall have every educational advantage. They are quite ready to make sacrifices to that end. They will vote money for schools and insist on having the very best teachers and methods because their own children attend the schools, whereas here in England the children of clerks and the middle classes generally are sent to private schools and their parents grudge paying the rates for public elementary schools. The American is much more ready than we are to try



IRENE GEORGE.

Paris, September 16.—"Catch 'em first and educate 'em afterward" seems to be the maxim of European nobility, judging from the relations of Irene George, the pretty American actress, and Baron Leopold von Pepper, to whom she is engaged. Miss George is at present under the tutelage of a Viennese woman of excellent social position, who is trying, in conjunction with the baron, to exhort the noble couple to a course of training that will place the stage beauty at her ease when she takes her place in society.

new educational plants, and is also more ready to "scrap" one plan for what appears to be a better one long before we should consider that the old one had had a fair trial.

"Another thing that struck me was the number of teachers and people engaged in educational work who will gather together for educational purposes such as summer schools, institutes, and meetings. A number of teachers find that they are not so fully equipped as they would like to be, they take advantage of their holidays to attend summer schools or go to the universities to modernize their work and improve themselves.

"This is more easy to do in the States than in England, because the vacations are much longer. In the large cities the salaries of teachers are higher than ours, but they are disheartened by the greater cost of living. Yet in spite of that I think on the whole the pay of the American teacher is better."

Opposes Enormous Hats.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Milan, September 16.—The Archbishop of Genoa has addressed a letter to his clergy directing them to exhort the female members of their flock to abstain from wearing the enormous hats now in vogue. The archbishop points out that these monstrous hats prevent humbler members of the congregation from wearing a simple mantle on the altar, and of the officiating priest.

KAISER PRAISES NAVAL MEN.

Shows Great Attention to Every Detail in Connection With Fleet.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Berlin, September 16.—The Kaiser's unrelenting attention to every detail associated with the development of his fleet is indicated by the following telegram which he has just sent to the commander of the Dreadnought Post.

"My battleship Posen on June 1 took on 90 tons of coal in one hour and forty-five minutes, thereby attaining a maximum of 54 tons an hour. This is the finest record ever made by any ship in my fleet, and I desire to express to the officers and crew my warm recognition of their feat."

This Imperial Cabinet order is to be framed under glass and displayed on board the battleship.

The Nationalist program of Young Turkey cannot fail to be affected by the Prussian plan of its army officials, who form a great proportion of the trained and educated men of the nation. It is estimated that not less than one hundred and fifty officials have learned military business in the German army, while about five or six thousand have been either trained by German officers in Turkey or by Turkish officers who have been trained in Germany.

When it is remembered that the methods of donationalization practiced by Prussia, as applied to her Polish provinces are far more rigorous than anything attempted hitherto by the Turks, it is not surprising that the officials, who form a great proportion of the trained and educated men of the nation, it is estimated that not less than one hundred and fifty officials have learned military business in the German army, while about five or six thousand have been either trained by German officers in Turkey or by Turkish officers who have been trained in Germany.

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DEFEAT EXPECTED BY GOVERNMENT

Anxiety Increases as Time for General Elections Approaches.

MASSSES SEEK REVENGE

Angered by Burden of Taxation They Are Compelled to Bear.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Berlin, September 16.—Before the end of the year, or at the very latest in January, 1912, the general elections for the Reichstag are to take place, and as the time approaches the anxiety of the government, which expects a great defeat, is becoming more and more evident. While the patriotic Germans have little or no fault to find with the foreign policy of the present administration the great masses of the voters are thirsting for revenge over the ultra-conservative landowners (Junkers) who in compliance with the Catholic Centre in 1909 placed enormous new burdens of taxation upon the middle classes and the poor, while they absolutely refused to tax the great fortunes. The supposed representatives of the people favored the millionaires, but taxed all the necessities of life ever down to matches.

During the two years which have passed since then the Chancellor of Empire, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, has everywhere in his domestic policies revealed himself as so ultra-conservative and ultra-Prussian that he has made himself the most hated man in all Germany. The only thing which might have saved him would have been a great victory in his foreign policy, but his victory has failed to come. No matter how Franco-German relations, in regard to Morocco, are arranged in detail the agreement will never approach anything like a German victory, and many are those who will continue calling it a disgraceful German retreat.

There is now nothing for the Chancellor to do but calmly await the coming of the end. He knows as well as anybody that next spring it will no longer be his hand that steers the German ship of State.

To the German who takes any interest in foreign politics Great Britain is the power, which in every direction, blocks Germany's way to her "Place in the Sun," to use the phrase first employed by Prince Buelow in connection with the seizure of Kiaochow and recently borrowed from him by the Emperor.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Hamburg speech in which he used this expression was all over Germany taken to mean that Germany intended to exert all her personal influence and restlessly continue his propaganda in favor of a stronger navy until Germany's fleet is the equal, if not the superior, of that of England on the world's seas. The fact surprises nobody in spite of the many official and semi-official declarations that Germany had no thought of ever disputing England's naval supremacy.

The existence of such an intention does not, however, mean that an immediate attack will be made to carry it into execution. The Reichstag is rapidly approaching the term of its natural life. Its successor will be very differently constituted, and in all probability, for the moment, little disposed to lay upon the nation the burden of increased armaments. No doubt strenuous efforts will be made to use the Morocco difficulty for the purpose of obtaining a dole Chamber.

From the commencement of the negotiations it has been precisely those parties which have most to fear at the elections, and it may count on a certain measure of success. At the same time, it is more than doubtful whether the new Parliament will, in the opening years of its life, be prepared to vote fresh navy bills.

The Nationalist program of Young Turkey cannot fail to be affected by the Prussian plan of its army officials, who form a great proportion of the trained and educated men of the nation. It is estimated that not less than one hundred and fifty officials have learned military business in the German army, while about five or six thousand have been either trained by German officers in Turkey or by Turkish officers who have been trained in Germany.

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LIKES ASPARAGUS, IS DRIVEN CRAZY

Taste for Succulent Vegetable Leads to Padded Cell.

PATHETIC TRAGEDY ENACTED

Small Theft Discovered and Ends in Wrecking Man's Life.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

Milan, September 16.—Strange indeed are the links which make up the fatal chain of circumstance in the story of Giuseppe Cogliati, who died recently a raving maniac in the lunatic asylum of Mombelli. Probably the most penetrating psychologist would find it impossible, unless he were provided with the gaudy thread, to establish a causal nexus between an inordinate taste for asparagus and death in a padded cell, but it was undoubtedly Cogliati's penchant for the succulent vegetable, which, in the first place, induced him to steal a few heads from a neighbor's plantation, and his anxiety to conceal this comparatively trifling misdemeanor caused him to endure the untold suffering which eventually upset his mental equilibrium and drove reason from her throne to his fear-tortured brain.

The theft, which was the first act in this pathetic tragedy, was committed two years ago. Cogliati, an inhabitant of Montegino, was enjoying a stroll in the country, when he perceived a fine bed of asparagus belonging to one of his fellow citizens. His mouth began to water, and extracting a knife he set about collecting a few heads, or which he proposed making an enjoyable feast. Suddenly a gun was fired and the gluttonous thief was struck in the right shoulder by a number of pellets from a sporting cartridge. With a cry of terror he took to his heels but had barely gone half a dozen steps before he fell. His discharge took him full in the back, and he stumbled to the ground. Struggling to rise, he again perceived the owner of the asparagus bed preparing to reload his gun.

The wretched man made a supreme effort to escape and managed to reach the house of a friend whom he swore to secrecy. He was unwilling to denounce the person who had wounded him, as he did not want his attempted robbery to become known. For the same reason he would not consult a doctor, who would have been obliged to make a report of the matter to the local authorities. So after his friend had done his best for him he accompanied Cogliati to his home and left him in the care of his wife.

Cogliati bore his sufferings in silence for four or five months. His condition grew worse and worse, and at last he was taken to a hospital in Milan. Still he would say nothing about the cause of his serious condition.

His sufferings and the separation from his family, added to the constant fear of his enemy, the proprietor of the asparagus, whom he supposed to be lying in wait ready to shoot at him again, finally turned his brain, and at last he was sent to a lunatic asylum, where his condition degenerated from melancholia into homicidal mania. At last death put a merciful end to his sufferings.

This occurred last month. Until a few days ago his widow jealously guarded the secret of her unfortunate husband. Then she went to the authorities and told them all the facts. She now is the subject of a judicial inquiry.

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